

RS. CARTER had only been married a short time, but her husband had already begun to go out at nights. said to him:

"You are not going out again to-night, a re you, Henry?"
"Yos, my

dear. "And where are you going, if I may ask?" "Oh. I am

only going to spend the evening with a few friends. I will take the front door key along so you will not need to get up on my ac-

Mrs. Carter sighed. "This is the fifth night you have been away from home this week and left me here alone," said Mrs. Carter, bitterly. nere alone, "and MIS. Carter, bitterly." I don't see why people get married at all, if that is the way they do. If I was only an old maid I could at least go to hed and go to sleep. I would not be obliged to lay awake half the night waiting to hear you come stumbling up the stairs. It's really too bad, Henry, too bad."

'Emma, you surprise me," replied the young husband with great dignity. "It is about your own conduct that you should be surprised. How would you like to be treated in such a beartss manner night after night?" said

"If I was a married woman," retorted Mr. Carter, "I should think it very nat-ural that my husband should go where It pleases him best, and if I was displeased at any thing he did I would speak to him in quite a different tone, for you are not adopting the means to make home pleasant for your husband." "Is there really any way by which home can be made pleasant to a hus-

"I suppose there is; but I don't think I have ever prevented you from going out whenever you felt like it." "That is so, but I never stay out until

three o'clock in the morning."
"You can stay out as late as you please, if you have any good reason for

doing so."
"I wouldn't stay away from home for any thing in the world. O, Harry, you can't have any idea how todious it is when you are away!

"Why don't you read? If you don't mant to read, you can sew shirts. That's what my mother used to do when my



"YOU ARE NOT GOING OUT AGAIN TO NIGHT, ARE YOU?

father staved out at night; but I must go. Good night, dear," and off went.

From that time on Henry heard no more reproaches about his staying out so late. He went out almost every evening. One day he was brought home in a carriage. He had sprained his ankle. The injury was very severe. The doctor said he would be confined in his house for at least two weeks. At first he suffered severe pains, and his wife did all in her power to relieve his suf-ferings. She put cold applications to his swollen limb and alleviated his agony by reading to him. He immediately began to improve. While he no longer suffered physical pain he was obliged to remain in his room, as the obliged to remain in his room, as the ankle was too weak to bear his weight. Now was the time for Mrs. Carter to car-

ry out a little plan she bad mature One evening she appeared in the room of her husband dressed to go out. She had a rose in her hair, and had oth-erwise made herself as attractive as pos-

"I am going out, dear Henry, to attend a little social gathering at my sister's. You need not get up for me. You can go to bed. I'll take the door key along and let myself in.

along and let myself in."
"All right," responded Henry cheerfully, gritting his teeth as she closed the door. "That's a very nice arrangement for a woman to leave her husband at home and go cavorting all over the neighborhood. What shall I do to

use myself?" Mrs. Carter did not get home until very late, but her husband did not rereach her. He was too proud for that. Next night she was off again, and so for several consecutive evenings Carter had to sit up, and he found it very ted-ious. At last she went to a ball. She

was accompanied by her brother. She arrived at her home simultaneously with the milkman. On opening the door she saw her husband white with rage. "Madam," he said sternly, "you have been absent all night."

"Yes," responded Mrs. Carter, coolly,
"the ball did not break up until the
wee small hours anent the twa."

Mr. Carter was already very much ex-asperated, but springing that old gag upon him aroused him to a perfect "Do you know," he said, in a hoars

voice, smashing the water pitcher to smithereens, "that you have been out prowling around every night for a re been confined to the hous by myself?"

"Henry, I am very much surprised at

your language."
"You are surprised, are you? Do you suppose I am going to stand this

"If I were a married man," said Mrs. Carter, "I would think it very natural that my wife should go wherever she likes it best. If you are displeased, you should address me in a different tone. You should endeavor to make home

pleasant for me." "What" exclaimed Mr. Carter. 'Make my home agreeable to me,' replied Mrs. Carter, "and perhaps I'll stay in more than I do."
"But you didn't have a sprained ankle," interposed the astounded hus-

"That is so, but a woman is tied up in the house the whole year around as much as you have been for the last week

or so with that sprained ankle."
"So you are playing for even?"
"Just so. I hated to do it. It alm broke my beart to treat you with such apparent neglect, but I only wanted to make you appreciate what I have gone through."

through."
"Emma, come to my arms. Look out
for my sprained ankle. I was wrong
and I'll own up."
"That is all I want. I will not go out

until you are well."
"And then when I go out you shall go along with me, as is right and proper." And he kept his word. ALEX. E. SWEET.

Fun at the Table.

An Austin man read in a paper that the family should always be the scene of laughter and merriment, and that no meal should be passed in the moody silence that so often characterizes tho occasions. The idea struck him so favorably that when his family was gathered around the table that evening

"Now, this sort o' thing of keeping so blamed mum at meals has got to stop. You hear me? You girls, put in an' tell stories, an' keep up agreeable sort o' talk, like; an' you, boys, laugh and be jolly, or I'll take and dust your jackets with a grape-vine till you can't stand. Now begin!"

The glare that he sent around the table made the family as funny as a funeral.—Texas Siftings.

An Eccentric "Slycoon.

In Illinois a small cottage just at the edge of a recent cyclone was moved by the wind thirty or forty feet without injuring the structure materially. The family was scarcely aware of the move-ment, but coals were scattered from the grate upon the floor, and there was dan-ger of a conflagration. The head of the family seized a bucket, and hastened to the well for water, but no well was to be found! The house had covered it, but the patriarch did not notice this fact. Rushing back to the house, he ex-

"Maria, thet war the doggondest slycoon ever heern on. It has blowed the well clean off the lot, without even leaving a stun to tell whar it war!"— Texas Siftings.

A Self-Made Man. Hostler-Young Denny 't used to work here in the stable's got to be a regular gentleman. I tell yer he's gettin' along fine.

tin' along fine.

Buggy-Washer—Self-made man, Denny is. I knowed he'd get to be somebody.

Allers 'tended to his own business; never drinked nor smoked nor nothin'.

I like to see such fellers as Denny get along, I do; what's Denny doin' now?

Hostler — Keepin' a saloon over in
East New York.—Puck.

Ne Sutor Ultra Crepidar Which-Well, O'Flaherty, Lawyer have you told me all the facts, without elaboration, exaggeration or equivoca-tion? I want to save you if I can. O'Fiaherty—Oi have, yer honor. Oi've tould how I shot de mon, an' not a wurrud but's as thrue's me affidavy; so ye can put in de lies, sorr, to shoot yer-self. Ye onnershtan that pairt betther nor I do, onny day.—Puck.

Would Have to Wait. Customer (in cheap restaurant)— Waiter, bring me a napkin, please. Waiter—All in use at present, Cap, but that chap with the heavy mustache cat-ing soup over there will be through with his soon.—Drake's Magazine.

Didn't Envy Him. Bobby-There ain't much fun for fellow in this world after all, is there? Tommy-Plenty of fun, but I could never enjoy it if my mother were as big a slipper as yours.—Drake's Magazine.

MAKING THE PEATHERS PLY.



First Nimrod-Did you see the feathnd Nimrod (sarcastically)-Yes. saw the feathers fly-off on the bird. The National Failing.

Jackson-I'm going to start a new paper, and I think I'll call it the Um Morritt-Why?

Jackson-Because every body who see it will take it.

Merritt-Yes people would take it, but they wouldn't pay for it.-West Social Item from Shycargo

"Have you been invited to Mrs. de Bronson's divorce on Friday?" "No; only the intimate friends are invited to that—but I got cards for her marriage to General Henderson on Friday next."-Life.

Where Woman Often Govern Mrs. Tangle-Did any State of the Union ever have a woman for Governor Mr. Tangle-No, I think not; but there's one state of union which fresently bas.

Tangle-What is that? Mr. Tangle-Matrimony.-Light A Parent's Growl. "How's your family?"

"Pretty well, thank you."
"Any of your daughters married yet?"
"No; and I can't understand why they don't go off; they use powde enough, goodness knows." - Boston

The Difference. "Who was the undertaker unt's funeral?" "There wasn't any."

"What! No undertaker?"
"No; it was a funeral director. The bill was three hundred and fifty dol-

Honor vs. Money. 'Are you certain of what you say?" "Abs olutely.

"Absolutely."
"Would you bet a dollar on it?"
(After a moment's thought)—"Oh! I am not sure enough to bet, but—I give you my word of honor."—Transatlantic

IN WOMAN'S BEHALE

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT TUNE - Mollie and the Habr. ated to the Equal Suffrage Clubs of South Dakota.)

There are patient little women he Whose sons and husbands to the d Who would like to gently drop A ballot that should stop ecking of their loved ones by this fo

Chonus Den't you know, don't you know Where a mother ought to go When she's got a little family depending her sof She should cast a righteous vote,

And her loyalty devote To God, and home, and babies, don't you know There are scores of patient women who, w Never get but half the wages that men do, Though their work is done to

Though their work is done as well-And the reason none can tell, Unless it is that voters make it so.

CHORES-Don't you know, don't you know Where these wenien ought to go To kill discrimination which is robbing of the

ao?
They should wield a mighty vote
Which would strike a ringing note
For equal pay for labor, don't you know? Women pay their share of taxes, don't re know?
And men hang them when they dare transgree
the law;

the law;
By a jury all of men,
And a mule judge to condemn,
Women bear each burden of the citizen, CHORUS—Don't you know, don't you know Where all honest men should go Since the penalties of government descend woman so?

woman so? They shou'd grant her every good With which franchise is imbued, And make her free and equal, don't y —Irene G. Adams, in Woman's. HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Effects of Accrued Knowledge Upon the Life of Woman. The higher education so freely offered

to women at the present time, together with increased opportunities for a voca-tion, have led many to ask with no little seriousness what effect these so-called advantages will have upon womand whether, on the whole, the result will not be to detract from those finer qualities which are considered essentially feminine. If the necessary result of a broader intelligence is a correspond-ing loss of refinement and delicacy, writes Caroline K. Sherman, in Chicago Post, women, as well as men, should regard with anxiety this intellectual development for no amount of learning ean compensate the loss of tenderness and grace, and qualities of mind alone are a poor substitute for the warm in-stincts of a gentle heart.

But those who are studying the prac-

tical solution of the problem do not as yet find occasion for alarm. They see no necessary contradiction between the activities of the head and those of the On the contrary, they have reason to believe that a wise intelligence adds immensely to the value of the affections. They are ready, also, to admit that the grace which comes from strength is far more graceful than that which comes from languor; that the tenderness which comes from efficient sym pathy is no less tender because of its efficiency. And that the trust which is based on a full recognition of all that love and trust and self-surrender imply is certainly apt to be more permanen than the trust that is based upon igno

If the more rational life now offered to women shall lead them to more ra-tional views in regard to the affections incalculable results for good must inevitably follow; for there is no truth that men and women need to see more plainly than the fact the emotions are to be kept under wise control; that they are of value only as they are under control, and that the infallibility of love is not in proportion to its intensity, but rather in proportion to its clear sightedness.

The illusions are very attractive which cling to the idea of chivalrous devotion on the part of man and helpless dependence on the part of women, and this might be well enough perhaps if men were always strong and women were always young and beautiful. Yet even here it is a question whether a woman could find lasting happiness merely as a passing recipient of loving admiration, however ardent, for as long as a woman has a rational and spiritual nature, so long she fails of highest hap-piness if these are dwarfed or lost sight of. Furthermore, the fate of the Juli-

Furthermore, the fate of the Juliets, the Desdemonas, the Margarets, and confiding, does not lead to the belief that the fate of such women is at all enviable. Shakespeare knew this well. While he portrayed every phase of the emotions, and with all the allurements and attractions which passion and un-disciplined arder knew how to offer, he where feeling, and not reason, obtains control. The Ophelias and Desdemonas plined instincts, but Portia, the woman of wise intelligence, whose wealth of feeling was not under the sway of passion, lived not only to her own advan-tage, but that of her husband and house-

Nor has Shakespeare failed to show that the clear judgment and calm re-flection of women like Portia do not in any wise lessen the intensity of their affection. We find her the genuine woman, with all womanly instinctshappy in the self-surrender to a hus-band who is worthy of her. No submission could be more womanly than is that of Portia to her husband; but it is the submission of strength, not of weakness Goethe, who knew women well, testific to the same effect.

It is the disposition of most women to live in their feelings; and, perhaps, from their physical constitution they are compelled to do so to a greater or less extent. Still the tendency need not be cultivated. as it certainly has been in times past. And, above all things, the emotional state need not be considered the ideal condition for women, for in whatever way women is re-garded, whether as an individual of and for herself or as a helpmeet for man, in either case it is the rational life that either case it is the random the emo-gives a permanent worth to the emo-tional life. It is to be hoped that the ardor and zeal with which women have ardor and zeal with which women have intellectual opportunities. It is said, "Woman has her sphere entered upon intellectual opportunities will moderate somewhat when the norelty has passed. A feverish haste for
knowledge is apt to defeat its own end,
and mere attainment is often mistaken
for development. There is that in
sound, patient scholarship which acts as
a sedative to the nerves and gives the
calm repose that is based on a consciousness of intellectual vigor and
sections and first said, "Woman has her sphere,
and she ought not to go beyond it." My
friend, who gave you the right to determine what that sphere should be? If
Nature prescribes it, Nature will carry
out her own ordinances without your
legislation. I should have very little
respect for any decree, enacted with
whatever solemnity, which prescribes
that an object shall fall towards the
earth and not from it; and I have just as calm repose that is based on a con-sciousness of intellectual vigor and

MAN'S DUTY

When I talk to a woman suffrage ence, said Mrs. Anna Garlin Sp an suffrage at the recent Festival of the New Eng-land Woman Suffrage Association, I am apt to lay stress upon women's duty; but to-night I will talk directly to the men here present.

I am tired, for one woman suffragist,

of being told that when all the women ask for the suffrage it will be granted. I hold it ungracious in the extreme for the men to make any such demand upon the women. You do not think it womanly for us to stand for our personal rights in small ways. You are always ready to shield us in crowds; you are al-ways ready to assist us in little ways where we need you; but you forget, the best of you forget, how much more i costs a woman to appear before a legis-lative body and plead for that which abould have been given her with open anouid have been given her with open hand long ago. You forgot that you are placing upon us a burden you should long ago have borne yourselves; and it seems to me extremely ungraclous. More than that, it is unjust. I never make an appeal for woman suffrage be-fore a legislative committee that I am not ashamed—not ashamed for myself. because, if the men do not do their duty in this matter, the women must but ashamed that men should suffer American women, in this last quarter of the nineteenth century, to have this burden sinicteenth century, to have this burden still resting upon them of trying to do away with so stupid an anach-ronism as the political subjection of women. The men of Massachusetts should say to the women of Massachu-setts, 'Friends, we are asking you to do so much of our teaching, so much of the care of the dependent classes, so much of the humanizing of the criminal ele-ment, so much charitable, and church ment, so much charitable and church work, so much of every kind of higher work which the world of humanity affords, that you certainly can not have time or strength left for this business of getting yourselves on your feet politi-cally; don't trouble your heads about it any longer; we men will come up and do this thing, which we ought to have done long ago." Do you suppose that a poti-tion signed by women has the force of one signed by men? Do you suppose, if all the voting men of Massachusetta should rise and say: "We want the women to vote with us," that any legisature would deny our petition? know it would not. It is small busines to be courteous in trifles and unjust in great things. I know men do not mean to be unjust. I know that they came into this position, as we have, through a slow growth. But the time has passed when the burden of appeal and the bur-den of work should be left upon women. Men who are here present, by doing us justice you can write yourselves into grateful bearts of women in a deeper. a more sacred, a more enduring fashion than you have ever written yourselve into the hearts of women by paying com pliments and by giving us generosity.

"A Happy Omen." Channey M. Depow spoke at Chicago recently on the World's Fair. before a great audience. Among other things he

said:
"It was a happy omen of what America would of for woman that when statesmen and prelate alike had rejected the appeal of Calumbus as visionary land the King had dismissed it with chilling couriesy. Isabelta comprehended the discoveror's idea, saw the opportunities of his success, appreciated the magnitude of the results to her throne and to the world, and pledged not only her royal favor, but her fortune and her jewels to the enterprise. The American woman, with her property rights guaranteed by Amorican law, with her cupsaqualled opportunities for higher education and for usefulness, can say with pride to her brother, her lover and her husband: You owe America to me."
No doubt, says the Woman's Journal.

No doubt, says the Woman's Journal, this passage in Mr. Depew's speech was meant to be kind and complimentary to the women. But suppose the laws for both sexes were made by the women lone, and no man in this country had right to vote, even upon the que that most nearly concern him-we won-der if in that case Mr. Depew would be moved to boast of the equal and inde-pendent position occupied by the men of America? Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NOTES

An application is soon to be made to he State of New Hampshire for the admission of a woman to the practice of countless hosts of other women, who law. New itampenire is an end were all that is gentle and sweet and in New England where women are not confiding, does not lead to the belief allowed to practice, and the rule will probably be broken now.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT, before sailing for England, gave a lecture on "What Woman Should Be," in Jacob Sleepe Hall, by invitation of a number of prominent Boston ladies, and on Sun day morning she preached to a great ongregation at the Church of the by request of the pastor, Rev. M. J. Sav

ing that women should keep to their sphere now aver that "in ninety-ains speculation at her cost, and her best pol-icy is to let it alone." Marriage includd, of course; but her sphere will have to be dubbed a semi-circle, as this leave

Commonwealth.

Women are beginning to appear on he list of applicants for patents in England. Among them were, Louisa Lawrence, of London, for an invention of "improvements in letter and bill files;" Elizabeth Aspinwall, of Berkenhead, for an invention for 'pol-ishing and cleaning laundry from and flatirons:" Florence King, of West Kensington Park, for an invention of "feed ing-spoons for infants and invalids."-

Inventor's Gazetto.

In South Dakota school suffrage is conferred upon women, and full woman suffrage will next year be submitted to the voters. Governor Mellette, an out spoken suffragist, is elected Governor and Major J. A. Pickler, the champion of woman suffrage in the Legislature three years ago, is U. S. Representa-tive. Many strong suffragists have been returned to the Legislature. Con-

strength. It is this kind of scholarship that meets the needs of the women of to-fay.

In several towns of South Dakota, where women are not disfranchised by the city charter, women have been nominated and elected upon the school board.

that an object shall fall towards the arth and not from it; and I have just as little respect for any statute of man which enacts that woman shall continue out from political action and preference in the polit

CONTROL

pet of House Ricitions.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Thomas R. Reed, of Maine, has found time in the midst of his arduous duties to draw on his ample tund of experience and knowledge and present to the people of this country, through the columns of the North Amer-

He starts out with the assumption that no form of government can be based on systematic injustice. The steady rowth of our Government has been to-ward a democracy of manhood; and what democracy has gained it has al-ways kept. He does not find that in the North, even, we have reached the perection of self-government; and he intances the State of Indiana, where 4,000 majority gives to Republicans but three cut of 13 Congressmen. But because justice may not be done at the North in every instance he is not willing that wholesale injustice should be perputuated in the South, and he asks: "Is robbery by violence to be tolerated and appropriate until was hear attentive shellished." approved until we have utterly abolished etit larceny?"

Differences in civilization are differences.

ences only in degree. Conceding to the Southern people the privilege of man-aging their own problems alone, Mr. Reed declares that in Federal elections this will not apply, for, "when he goes to elect a member of Congress the man from Mississippi or the man from Maine from Mississippi or the man from Maine votes not as a citizen of Mississippi or of Maine, but as a citizen of the United States. The member from Mississippi and the member from Maine must unite at Washington in making laws which affect every portion of the United States.

'The object of assembling Congress is to declare the will of the whole people. How can that will be declared if a score of men are returned to the House who never were elected and whose presence there is a violation of the constitution of the United States? And still less will the will of the people be declared if these twenty men shift the control of

the House from one party to the other."
The Southern whites want no domina-tion by the ignorant blacks; and they know there is no possibility of negro domination in the United States. But the Southern white man with all his remedies has never proposed to sur-render the representation which he owes to the very negro whose vote he refuses. "The negro is human enough to be represented, but not human enough to have his vote counted."

Speaker Reed argues to show the bale ful influence upon the sense of justice nents of the Governor of South Caro ina, where in one instance he declared there is not only perfect freedom in voting, but the amplest protection af-forded the voter, and on another occaion and in another place says:

suon and an another place says:

We have now the rule of a minority of 400,000
over a majority of 600,000. No army at Austorlits or Waterloo or Gettysburg could overbe
wielded like that mass of, 500,000, people. The
only thing which stands to day between us and
their rule is a filmly statute—the eight-box law—which depends for its effectiveness upon the
unity of the white people.

The eight-box law is a State provis on which decrees that there shall be eight different ballot boxes so that those who can read can know where to put their tickets and those who can not ead can exercise their ingenuity. But n order that the negroes shall have no n order that the negroes shall dvantage from the position of the boxs being known these boxes are shifted from time to time, and if the ballot gets into the wrong box it can not be ounted.

polls. It is so much easier to manipulate the vote after it has been counted.

This state of things can not be good for this Nation nor for the South. The

registration to certification.
In some States a supervisory law would be helpful; and in some States and communities if would be assuming a terrible responsibilty to enact it. In New York City great results have been ecomplished by this law. But whether in other regions, among a different peo-ple, in sparsely seilled places, it could be so well enforced is the point at issue. In theory no valid objection can be urged against Federal supervision, for an honest count can hurt no one. In New York the system moves so free from friction that it is doubtful if a tenth of the readers of this article even remembers that the system is fully es-

ness ask, while they call for a more true town Herald.

Albany (N. Y.) Journal. RELIEF FOR VETERANS.

the Republican party assuch has never promised a service pension. Many Republicans would like to see a pension for every Union soldier, and many think that the time has not yet come for a measure of that kind. But the party has not declared for a service pension, and is therefore not to be charged with any breach of faith if Congress falls to pass such a law.

alls to pass such a law.

The National policy of the Republican party on pensions is defined in the Na-tional platform of the party adopted in 1888. Here it is:

We denounce the hostile spirit shows by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in re-fusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

That policy should and does govern the representatives of the Republican party in Congress. When that platform was adopted the members of the present Congress had not been chosen. But the Republicans declared that if the people alips, and such pretty linens come now would elect a Republican Congress it adays, flowered and striped and damask-would see that the pledge contained in this platform was faithfully kept. That clad therein is transformed into some-promise the Republicans in Congress thing pleasing.—The House. would see that the pledge contained in this platform was faithfully kept. That promise the Republicans in Congress are keeping, both in the special and the are keeping, both in the special and the general pension legislation. They are doing the best they can to provide against the possibility that any man who behorably were the Federal uni-form shall become an immite of an alms-house or dependent upon private charity. It might be said, parenthetically in this connection that the Democratic

party is doing all it can to obstruct them in this noble work. But before this session of Congress ends a general pension bill will be passed which will give a pension to every disabled soldier of the Republic in spite of Democratic neers and open opposition.
The last Republican State platform in Iowa also contained an expression on the pension question as follows:

"We favor a liberal construction of the pension laws and such further legislation as will

on laws and such further legislation as will cure to the old soldler his just dues from the overnment he has faithfully served, and hich he has enriched by his sacrifices." That expression is in line with the olicy of the party as defined in the Sational platform. The Republicans National platform. in Congress know that while there is a difference of opinion as to a service pension, there is substantial unanimity as to a disability pension, always omit-ting of course the Democrats who are opposed to all pensions for Union sol-

diers. So they are endeavoring to pass at this session a general pension bill for the benefit of those who need immediate relief. Some time a service pen-sion bill will probably be passed, but a present the party is pushing the meas-ure of mest immediate necessity, and the one to whose provisions, in spirit if not in letter, the party is solemnly pledged.—Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

A RIGHTEOUS MEASURE.

The Protection of the Rallet in Congressional Elections. There seems to be a probability that of Southern men caused by systems of cured at the present session of Congress false counting indulged in with impunifor the protection of the ballot in Fedty, and quotes the contradictory statements of the Governor of South Con-Union. The election bill which has been agreed upon by the committees and is now under consideration, pro-poses an extension of the existing statute in regard to the appointment of supervisors in cities to any district in which one hundred or more citizens may ask for such action; and it would seem that a law which has proved effacious in the prevention of fraud and intimida-tion in the larger cities of the North should be welcomed everywhere as just and desirable. The bill includes a sec-tion which is designed to meet cases like those which occur in some Southern States, where the names of qualified voters are arbitrarily stricken from the registration lists, and also provides that ballots deposited by mistake in the wrong box, where more than one box is used, shall be counted. This is de-signed to meet the practice which pre-vails in South Carolina, where eight different ballot-boxes are sometimes used, nd are so shifted about as to confus counted.

The South has largely given up the the most ignorant voters. Under this idea of intimidating the negro at the bill two supervisors for each precinct are to be appointed by the Unite States Circuit Court upon the non ination of the chief supervisor—the same as under existing law—whose duty it shall be to watch the registra-Republican party alleges that it is deduct it shall be to watch the registra-prived by all manner of devices of votes tion and counting of the votes, and who which under the constitution of the land it is entitled to.

If the South has the right of local self-government, has not the entire people the right of National self-government? And if the South is willing to take hazards to save itself from ignorant domination, are the people of the United States to be blamed because they refuse to submit to a fraudulent domination? But there is no ground domination? But there is no ground it is also provided, and the provision is once formed vast internal seas, which, finally breaking through the mountains also authorized to open the polis when they are not opened by the State officials, and in such cases are to provide for receiving and counting and canvassing the ballots. This section would prevent the disfranchisement of on the west the Congo, second only to the Amazon in the volume of its waters, and the Niger; on the east the Zambesi. These rivers once formed vast internal seas, which, finally breaking through the mountains also authorized to open the polis when they are not opened by the State of provided plateaus gradually ascending to take hazards which separates the mountains also authorized to open the polis when they are not opened by the State of provided provided provided to open the polis when they are not opened by the State of provided provided provided to open the polis when they are not opened by the State of provided provided provided provided to open the polis they are not opened by the State of provided pro which under the constitution of the land are themselves to make returns as a check on false counting. They are domination? But there is no ground for quarrel; the rights of each may be respected within their sphere, but so far as election of members of Congress is concerned the constitution provides for this very condition.

The Legislature of a State, says Mr. Reed, may make the regulations for the board, when received by the clork the election of members, but Congress may make or alter them in accordance of the House of Representatives, shall

or any party. That its passage would tend to largely abate the evils of fraudulent voting and unfair elections in some States there can be no doubt what-ever.—Frank Leslie's lilustrated News-

PUBLIC OPINION.

General Palmer, but his talk about the Senate as "a body of danger" is more noonshine -N. Y. Sun (Dem.).

These, in outline, are the arguments the country doesn't want free trade has arged; they are calm, dispassionate, and they give the South all they can in fair-reached the Democratic brain.—Norris-David Dudley Field says there are now six problems before the Ameri-

can people—honest government, woman suffrage, the negro race, the rights of

RELIEF FOR VETERANS.

The Republican Party Will Keep the Promise Made in 1888.

Occasionally some Democrat will sneeringly ask why the Republican party don't redeem its promise to give the old soldiers a service presion. If any such promise had been made, it would ill become the Democratic papers to complain at its non fulliment. But the Republican party assuch has never promised a service pension. Many Republicans would like to see a pon-

(Governor excepted) indicates that Oregon is a pretty good Republican State—a State, moreover, that doesn't promise great things for the Democratic party in The gratitude of the Nation to the defonders of the Uniton can not be measured by laws. The ogistation of Congress should conform to the peak.—Portland Oregonian. USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Fruit is the best spring me that we know any thing about. Money invested in apples and strawberries is much better invested than it would be in "sulphur and molasses."—Western Rural.

-A weak galvanic current, which will sometimes cure a teothache, may be generated by placing a silver coin on one side of the gum and a piece of sinc on the other. Rinsing the mouth with actidulated water will increase the ef-fect.—Scientific American.

-Stuffy furniture is made endurable by means of pretty, clear starched linen

-So long as a woman is required to be cook, laundress, dairymaid, sewing-girl and gardener, so long will she remain a mere drudge. The truest demestic economy engages in formal true convenonveneconomy consists in furnishing on lences for the wife and bouse-ke that she may save herown strong Rural New Yorker.

-Those with weak stomachs should avohi pork, veal, liver, sait meat, sau-sauges, hashes, mackerel, salmon, her-ring sait fish, melted butter, cheese, fresh bread, muffins, buttered toast, pas-try, cakes, custards, nuts, pears, plums, cherries, pine-apples, cucumbers, car-rots' peas, beans, pickles chocolate, etc.

The most potent and most perfect remedy for sleeplessness is to drink hot water. If one awakes in the night, as hopelessly wide awake as if galvanized or electrified with vital activity, an invariable remody is a glass of perfectly hot-not warm-water. It can be heated over the gas, or over a spirit lamp, and sipped while almost at boiling heat. and one who tries it will find his going off to sleep like an infant, and getting, too the most restful and peaceful sleep imaginable.

-The method of cleaning furs prac-ticed in Russia, the land of furs, is given in a recent number of La Science Illustre. It is as follows: Rye flour is placed in a pot and heated upon a stove, with constant stirring as long as the hand can bear the heat. The flour is then spread over the for and rubbed into it. After this the fur is brushed with a very clean brush, or, better, is gently beaten until all the flour is renoved. The fur thus treated resumes its natural luster and appears as if abso-

utely new.

—A neglected hand, which is solely a —A neglected hand, which is solely a convenience to its owner, may be surprisingly improved by continuous care, says Shirly Dare. The first point is to make and keep it clean. You many think your inants well washed, yet after submitting them to a manicure they come out so much whiter that one feels they never were their feels. they never were clean before. To put a careless hand in good condition may require half an hour's work three times a week for a fortnight, in which time the new skin should grow whiter and finer than before. Soak ill-kept hands in that bathing soapsude with half a teaspoonful of borax in the water, which acts wonderfully in removing grime.

THE CONGO BASIN.

Weiters Estimate Africa's Popula-

And under the name of the Independnt States of Congo its government was organized after the most approved meth-eds of Belgian administration, and it entered fully equipped into the family of nations. There is within its area, which, as said, is thirty-three times that of Belgium, a population of 450 whites, about one-half State officials and employes, and the estimated number of natives within its borders is about 40,000,000; and in the whole Con-

go basin is estimated at about 50,000,000 Africa is about three times the area of Europe, or 12,000,000 square miles, and some writers estimate it to contain about an equal population—325,000,000 souls. The enormous trade developing once formed vast internal seas, which, finally breaking through the mountain barriers, have descended by cataracts and canyons to the ocean, leaving areas of rich deposits of wonderfu

the election of members, but Congress may make or alter them in accordance with its own will, and it may alter them by providing for Pederal supervision or it may make such new regulations as will assume the entire election from registration to certification.

In some States a supervisory law would be helpful; and in some States. growing big with destructive elements? Perhaps here may be found a solution of the race problem that presses on us and must be uset and brust be solved. What eminent states man will give himself to this great work, compel public attention, and point the way thither for these disturbing elements? Though condemned at present by many from parfish or other standpoints, an exodus of the better educated and more ambitakes about another says that it lead up to practical, peaceful, happy resides to reach the brain. There are notable exceptions, however. The idea that the country doesn't want feet the country doesn't want feet that the count tious people of the colored race would man. When is the new colored Moses to rise for this exodus and lead his people home?-Henry S. Sanford, in Fo-

> No sort of savings banks No sort of savings banks seems to exactly meet all requirements. Ten years Wo Ab Wo a prosperous Chinese laundryman in New trust of cashiers, tellers, presidents, burglar-proof safes and other machinery of savings banks of the metropolis, invested \$750 of his savings in that com-mon ornament of a first-class thinese gentleman, a jude bracelet, and then \$1,000 more in diamond, macelets, all of which he put on his left wrist. He had them made to fit very snug, so that they could not be removed by a robber. He had no occasion to use his money un til recently, when he was in great of ready cash, but to his dismay, he found that he had grown so fat that he could not get his lade bracelet from his wrist without sawing it—the bracelet—in two which would destroy its—the bracelet—walke. As the dismond bracelets are above the jade he finds his wealth pretty securely locked up. The only practical way of getting at it is by reducing his style of living until his diminished size permits the removal of the bracelets the way they went on -National Tribune.